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BY L. V. BLUM.

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Miscellaneous.

THE DOME OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Capt. Franklin's report upon the dome of the Capitol, which has excited much interest, has been submitted to the Senate. He says the pressure of the new dome upon the foundation walls is one-fifty-sixth of the force necessary to crush the materials on which the wall is built, and the pressure exerted by it on the smallest or weakest section of the supporting walls is less than one eleventh of the crushing force of the materials. These results are obtained by taking everything in the most unfavorable state of the dome, and under the worst circumstances. No doubt is entertained of the perfect stability of the dome.

The whole weight of iron work required is 2,700 tons, of which 1,900 tons have been erected during the last three years The original design laid before Congress was altered in 1856, and $100,000 appropriated in August of that year, and $500,000 on March 3, 1857. Another change was made last year to accommodate Mr. Crawford's figure of Freedom and its pedestal for the top of the dome, it being larger than the first design. The dome cannot be restored to its original plan without large loss and retarding the completion. The sum of $801,860,41 has been expended on the demolition of the old dome and progress on the new. The balance on hand is 308,145,59. The sum of $245,000 is requred for the completion. The total cost will be $901,000, and three years' more time is necessary.

A BRONZE DOOR FOR THE CAPITOL.

A letter from Rome, Italy, says:

"Rogers is engaged here upon a bronze door for the Capitol at Washington, which is to cost $25,000. The first scene represents Columbus before the Council of Salamanca, unfolding his great theory. In the second he is just setting out to seek royal aid In the third he is before the King and Queen, laboring to convince them. Isabella leans forward and seems interested, but Ferdinand scarcely deigns to heed the visionary enthusiast. In the fourth he is confiding his son to the care of the monks, while his ships wait. In the fifth he is landing in great state upon St. Salvador. The sixth is at Hispaniola, where one of the sailors is bringing an Indian girl to the ship on his shoulder. The next is the great navigator's triumphal entry into Barcelona on his return. In the succeeding one he is about to be sent home from Cuba in chains and disgrace. The "last scene of all" is death. The priests have administered to him the sacrament; one holds a crucifix for him to kiss; friends and attendants are weeping around, and the spirit of the dying man is about to start on that last great voyage from which none return. In niches surrounding these scenes are figures and busts of various royal personages contemporary with Columbus, including Ferdinand and Isabella, &c."

Palestine.—The Holy Land, we are told, exhibits unusual indications of activity and life. Owing, in a great degree, to the influx of Russian pilgrims, Jerusalem has become, of late, one of the most bustling places of its size anywhere to be found. Rents have doubled, and more than doubled, in the space of a couple of years. Outside of the city walls extensive fortresses, under the direction of the Pacha, are going up, for protection against the Arabs—Hundreds of men are employed blasting those ancient rocks and laying them up in solid masonry. Wide roads are also constructed, and several small forts along the Jaffa road; so that the country around the city presents as busy an aspect as the city itself.

The New Dime.—The new dime has been issued from the Mint. It differs from the old coinage in several respects. The goddess of Liberty is in a sitting position as on the old coin, but instead of the encircling stars there are the words "United States of America."—The words "One Dime" on the other side of the coin are in a wreath of cereals, instead of the old fashioned wreath of leaves. The new coin is very neat and pretty; but in the specimens which we have seen the milling around the edge is rather wiry and ragged.

At Barnum's Museum, an interesting event has just taken place in the reptile department. One of the lady anacondas has just been brought to bed of a charming family of baby snakes, numbering 90 or thereabouts. There are about 40 pairs of twins, with a few to spare, and are all being tenderly brought up on a dainty diet of rats and mice.

A Thrilling Cave Adventure.

I was born and brought up in the neighborhood of the salt works of M——. My father was second engineer, and I filled the situation of assistant. The scene of our mining operations, at the time of the event which I am going to narrate, was in a narrow valley, lying close to the foot of a perpendicular cliff or rock about one hundred feet high. On its bare sides neither grass or shrub was to be seen, and scarce any inequality was visible, whereupon the climber might find a resting place. In fact, it was considered unscaleable for a distance of about two miles, when it sank down gradually at either end to the level of the plain. Ascending the cliff, one beheld on its summit a wide plain, stretching off in the distance from the sharp edge of the precipice, and from that dizzy point could look down upon the works of the miners below, close under its sides.

Upon the top of the cliff which I have been discribing, I was strolling listlessly, late one Sunday afternoon, thinking of a strange and sad circumstance which had happened about a year before in our family. My only brother, a lad of fifteen, had gone out early one summer morning to shoot pluver on the heights, and from that hour had never been heard of. When last seen, he was mounting the cliff, from the eastern side, and though (when alarmed at his long delay) we made immediate search and inquiry, we never gained any further information. To speak of our family distress, and my own heart-grieving for my well-beloved brother, it is not now my purpose; but it was the only subject of my thoughts on that quiet summer evening, when all the noise from the works were hushed, and the stillness seemed tenfold by contrast.

I approached very near the edge of the cliff. I was now at its steepest part, and looking down at its smooth sides, I thought how terrible a fall would be; but my brother could not have fallen down. In that case his mangled body, at least, would have been found.

I was recalled to myself by a strange sinking of my feet. My first confused idea was that the soil had given way from the edge of the cliff, upon whose utmost verge I stood, and that I was about to be precipitated to the bottom. I became dizzy with horror, for I felt at once that I could not recover myself, so sudden was the caving in of the earth beneath me. I made one stumble forward, in a wild struggle to save myself, felt a ringing and crushing in my ears, and then I lost all further sensation.

It must have been many hours before I was sufficiently conscious to know that I still existed. Sick and bruised, I was long unable to raise myself from the prostrate position in which I became aware, at last, that I was lying. It was quite dark, and every portion of earth or stone that I touched was wet, and a smell of damp salt pervaded the atmosphere. I thought I had fallen into an exhausted salt mine, but soon remembered that I had been standing on the edge of the cliff. It was an impossibility. Then came the idea that I must have fallen to the bottom, and the loose earth and stones have fallen over me. That, too, I soon found equally unlikely, and after groping about some time on my hands and knees—every moment one of intense agony—I became sure that my prison was a cave of some extent. Too weak to move any farther, I lay down and endeavored to think of my position. It seemed a hopeless one. I was certainly in one of those caves formed in salt rocks, and sometimes found by miners, running far below the earth's surface. I had no idea how far I had fallen—it might be but a few feet, it might be many hundred. As yet I could find no trace of the passage through which I had dropped, but I remembered that I had a case of matches in my pocket, and it was not long before I succeeded in dragging them out, though it was excruciating pain to my bruised limbs to move them.

Having no taper, I determined to be very careful of the matches, and to improve the short moment of light during which one would last. I rubbed it very carefully against the sole of my boot; then harder, then furiously; but it would ignite. Then I tried another, with no better success.—They were too damp, everything was damp—the matches were useless. With a faint hope of drying them in time, I put the box into my breast, and buttoned my vest over it. What with my failure in procuring a light, and the pain of my bruises, added to my terror and bewilderment of mind, I suffered intensely. Through all, it became clear to me that, instead of falling over, I had fallen through the cliff—strange as it was that hollow ground should occur so near to the edge without the external wall of the cliff caving in towards it. The space thro' which I had fallen must have been narrow, for my body had been bruised, and the skin was torn from my sides, with strips of my clothing—that I could feel. Oh for a light to examine better into my miserable position; but after all, I did not feel without hope. I could not lose the idea that I was to hit upon some means or way of escape; if I only could get the matches to ignite, and show me the form and size of the cave.

Worn out with pain and thought, I must have slept. I awoke with a raging thirst, and almost at the same time, I became sure I heard the dripping of water. I dragged myself towards the sound, stretched out my hand and drops from above fell upon it; eagerly I swallowed a few, which burned my throat: *they were distilled brine*—salt as any impregnation of water could possibly be!

This disappointment crushed me terribly. I should die of thirst ere I had found a mode of exit. I thought of the matches, and tried them again, in vain; this time, however, they gave forth a light smoke.—In time the heat of my breast would dry them—that was a hope. I had no idea of time, save that my watch had run down while I slept. I wound it up again, knowing that when it again stopped eight-and-twenty hours would have gone by. Again, on my hands and knees, I crept around, feeling by the damp walls, and, as I continued to recede from the spot where the salt water dropped from a projecting rock, I discovered that the cave must be nearly round, and not many yards square. Having discovered this, I became more collected and resolute, and forced myself to a calm review of my position. I had to acknowledge to myself, that my only chance of escape seemed the hole or crack through which I had fallen; but no ray of light betrayed that spot—earth and stones must have falen in and choked it up. Parching with thirst, and faint with bodily injuries, I was almost at the point of despair, when a distant sound fell upon my ear. I listened with intense attention. Soon, more and more distinctly, I recognized the noise of machinery, the rumbling of carts, and the voices of men; then a bell rang, and with a throb of joy, I recognized it as the morning summons to the laborers in the works. A night only could have passed since my leaving the outer world. Had they missed me? Would they serch for me! Alas! there was nothing to lead them to suspect the spot of my captivity. I thought of the strange disappearance of my young brother—this double bereavement would kill my poor mother; but still I was comforted by the knowledge that only a partition of rock separated me from my fellow-men. Now I could almost distinguish their voices. I felt that it was vain to hope that my calls and shouts could be heard by them, yet I could not forbear shouting till I was quite exhausted.

Then I reflected on the means I could find of digging away the barrier of rock.—It could not be thick. I knew that by my facility in hearing sound, and concluded that, as I had fallen close to the edge of the cliff, I had sunk straight down to the level of the valley at its foot, and possibly the wall of my prison was not more than two or three feet in thickness. But I had no implement, save my knife, and that was a slender one, quite unequal to cutting a passage through even the soft and damp salt-rock, which formed the partiton. Suddenly I remembered having picked up a heavy iron ox shoe on the wagon road during my Sunday walk. It was still in my pocket. With what joy I pulled it out and commenced eagerly my work.

I will not detail the agonies of those days and nights when I worked on in the darkness, sometimes encouraged, sometimes nearly hopeless. I could not find that I made any visible progress; the sounds were no nearer than at first, and I was growing hourly more exhausted from fatigue and burning thirst. The salt air of the cave inflamed my eyes, parched my skin and excoriated my throat; and often I had a horrible idea that I should go mad; but I worked on. I had wound up my watch 5 times, therefore it must have been the sixth day--deliverance as far off as ever. I had been trying to losen a fragment of rock which had been somewhat detached from the strata (this I could only judge of by feeling.) If I succeeded I should much reduce the thickness of the barrior at that point; but I had to stop and rest before the final trial. I again tried my matches. I had constantly done so hitherto, but without success, and but few remained; but now the third one that I tried gave forth a light smoke, then a light blue flame, and finally a clear red light. I held it carefully and beheld plainly the cavern in which I was immured. It was a small one, and sparkling from the saline crystals as if studded with jems. Opposite to me was a dark object, on a projection of the shelving rock, and bearing a similarity to the outline of a human figure. I lifted high the expiring match, and, by its last ray, I saw a human face!

In a frenzy of impatience I tried the few remaining matches, in vain; the last one was in my hand; more carefully I drew it over the sand paper; it burned only for an instant, but in that instant, holding it directly even with the body, I recognized the dead, pale, but unchanged face of my poor lost brother Henry!

I was again in darkness, with the dead body and my frenzied thoughts. After a time I resumed fiercely my labor at the rock. A few blows loosened it, and the large mass rolled inwards, and from the fissure in the rock which lay behind it came in a narrow streak of daylight. I was all but mad, or I would not have had sufficient strength to effect my purpose.

By the aid of my ox shoe I soon increased the hole till it was large enough to admit my head. My shouts soon brought assistance from the works, to which, as I had supposed, I was very near, and soon from that fearful tomb were drawn the living and the dead bodies.

No one knew me until I spoke. The body of poor Henry had been preserved by the salt, and was also partly petrified.—That he had been killed by the fall was evident, and had never moved from the ridge on which he fell.

The Oil Wells of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Titusville, Crawford Co., Penn., Feb. 20, gives the subjoined account of the Oil Wells in that vicinity:

Since I wrote you last, says the writer, I have been looking round among the oil wells at Titusville and in that vicinity.—Thinking that your readers would like to know how the present developements correspond with the predictions two months since, I will give the result of my investigations, and you may give them to the world or to the flames.

The oldest well, leased from the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company by the Seneca Oil Company, is doing a regular business of 500 gal. of pure oil per day. Col. Drake is sinking another well in the immediate vicinity of the former, with every prospect of success.

One mile below, Crossley & Co. have found abundance of oil, but are not barrelling any at present. A few rods below, Stackpole & Fletcher have found, in addition to a fine show of oil, a very strong salt well, making two ounces of salt to the gallon of water. The oil is of no disadvantage to the salt water, as it separates more perfectly than the fresh water springs.—This is a great acquisition to this country, as all the salt is imported from the Lake. The next well of importance is the Hibbard, or Buttonwood well, Brewer, Kellog, and others, proprietors. This well is one of the best, and will run about 400 gallons per day. The oil of this well is of a thicker quality, and will be a better *lubricator* than the oils of less specific gravity.

The next well is the famous "McClintock well," Brewer, Watson & Co., proprietors. The oil from this well, daily, is variously estimated from 1,000 to 1,200 gallons.—

The proprietors of this well have a large amount of oil territory, and are either boring, or having bored, some twelve wells on the choice points along the banks of Oil Creek. They have a quantity of oil lands on the Caldwell Creek, one of the tributaries of Oil Creek. The indications on this latter stream are nearly as good as any yet been discovered. They are also the lessees of the Indian Reservation in the State of New York, where the oil is no new thing. The spring of Parker and Barnsdall of Titusville, which has been of doubtful promise for a few weeks, is now one of the best yet opened. I think 800 gallons per day not a high estimate to put on this well. The oil is thin and fine, and will loose but a trifle in rectifying. Barnsdall disposed of one-sixteenth of their oil interest for $10,000, cash, to a company from Ohio, the whole of which, in September, might have been purchased for as many hundreds. These are all the wells really in working order, but many more are nearly completed, and promise well for the future.

As I write, there is a steadily increasing demand for oil territory, and the excitement in the vicinity of Oil Creek to secure claims, with a good surface show of oil, was never so great. One year ago, and this quiet valley knew scarcely anything of the outside world, excepting what was reported by merchants returning from the East, and the thirty or forty copies of The Tribune which were weekly received; now we get the Semi-Weekly and Daily.

This important and surprising discovery of natural wealth is destined to make this one of the wealthiest portions of the country. Mechanics of all kind are in great demand; the local trade has increased to more than fourfold what it was in the Fall. Capital is being invested in large amounts. The people here have no idea of depriving themselves of the advantage arising from the influx of strangers, and seem willing and desirous that all who choose should share their opportunities of making a fortune. Now four-horse coaches *daily* over the road are insufficient to accommodate the travel, which has heretofore been accomplished with a two-horse hack twice a week.

From a Correspondence in the Newark Mercury.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Prison Tortures---A Chinese Court,

From a letter received by Mr L. M. Andrus, of this city, from his nephew in Hong Kong, China, we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts.—The letter bears date of November 18th 1859:

"I have recently returned from a trip to Canton, where I gathered many items of intelligence which will be interesting. We were so fortunate, shortly after our arrival, as to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Gray, stationed there as chaplain, who, being well versed in China affairs, played the *cicerone* greatly to our advantage. We commenced our explorations by visiting the prisons, happening to hit most fortunately, on a criminal court day. We were the first persons ever taken by our guide into a Chinese court The magistrate, 'a very high Mandarin,' knew Mr. Gray, and upon our entering, stopped the court. We were introduced and invited to take seats, which, after a great deal of bowing and salaaming we did.

"The Mandarin and ourselves were the only persons seated in the court—the magistrate's assistants always standing during hours. There were several interpreters present to question the prisoners on trial, and to answer the Mandarin. That functionary never demeans himself by speaking any other dialect than that strictly 'Mandarin dialect.' There was quite a number of prisoners, all with manacles upon their limbs and necks, awaiting their turn for trial. One of them was fastened upon an instrument of torture called "the rack" used to extort confession, true or false, from their victims.—This rack resembles a carpenter's saw bench. The victim is made to kneel, the rack is then placed upon its end, against his back. His cue or tail is passed through a hole in the end of the rack, and tied fast to the upper feet which strains the cords of his neck horribly.

"A bandage is then placed across his fore head and fastened to the end of the rack. A slip-noose is put upon each thumb, by which his arms are drawn behind him and upwards, and also made fast to the upper feet. A slip-noose is also put upon each big toe, which is drawn upwards and made fast at the same point, and are drawn so that the victim's knees are about one inch clear of the floor—thus leaving the whole weight of the body suspended by the thumbs and toes. The victim was kept upon the rack about half an hour, and when cast loose fell upon the floor—having for the time being lost all control of his limbs. He was left lying as he fell, until his blood resumed its circulation, when a chain was put about his neck and he was led away to the dungeon. He was no doubt convicted of the crime with which he was charged, as he was desirous of kneeling before the Mandarin and pleading for mercy, but was not permitted so to do.

"We followed the prisoner, and saw him thrust into a room with some thirty others, all of whom were condemned to death. The cell was very small, excessively warm, and the stench from it was, to us, unendurable. The cell had not a single article of furniture in it, and all the occupants were entirely nude. They greeted us with 'Chin Chin Taipan,' and 'Cunshaw Taipan,' which was 'How do you do?' 'Give us a present?'

"We saw also, on a visit, several convicted felons, undergoing the punishment of the 'Canque,' which consists of a square board with a hole in the centre, and goes together with hinges. It is put upon the victim's shoulders, with his head through the hole. The 'Canques' are of different sizes and weights, according to the age and the degree of crime. Offenders are frequently compelled to wear them from four to six months, during which time it is impossible for them to lie down, and they are compelled to sit and sleep upon their haunches. Several of them had eaten and slept so long in one posture that their skin was chafed through, and they were almost covered with raw sores.

"Among others whom we saw confined was the mother of Tai Ping Wan, the great rebel chief, of whom the Mandarins or Imperialists, stand in great fear. They have never been able to defeat him, and have offered large rewards for his capture, without success. The Imperialists have arrested his mother and all his relatives, as far as they have been able to trace them. His mother is a woman of small stature and nearly seventy years of age, with hair as white as snow. She had heavy chains upon her ankles, and a chain also around her neck, with a stone fastened to the end, which trailed upon the ground. The other relatives of the rebel chief were also in chains.—The females were embroidering, and the males were knitting undershirts, using small linen twine. We likewise saw many rebels in chains, with their ears cut off, and others who had been hamstrung, who were unable to rise upon their feet, but dragged themselves along with their hands

"We next visited the Mahommedan Mosque, where we saw charts of the pictorial language.—The Mahommedan pagoda is an immense brick structure, supposed to have been built 70 years B. C. Its immense weight had sunk it into the ground, so that we could just see the arch of the door. A tree of quite large dimensions was growing upon the top, the roots of which encrusted it on the outside. We also visited a temple where they worship Confucius It contains an image of the object worshipped, and is the only one of the kind in the empire. It was erected a few years since at the suggestion of Gov. Yeh. The base of the image was shattered by a ball from an English frigate while shelling the city in 1856. We visited also the 'Flowery Pagoda,' which is said to be 1900 years old. There is a tradition connected with this pagoda to the effect that its founder stated, upon its connection, that if the top should ever fall, there would be trouble in Canton. It so happened that the top of it fell in September, 1856, and the English shelled the city in October of the same year. The portion which fell, struck the roof of a joss-house, passed entirely through, struck a priest who was worshipping and killed him."

A Chinese Home.

During Minister Ward's late visit to Pekin a private house was allowed him for the use of himself and suite. The China correspondent of the Boston Traveller who accompanied Mr. Ward thus describes the place:

"Let us look about the premises we are to occupy. The owner was a private gentleman of wealth and standing, whose family had for the time vacated them, not a woman or a child appearing while we tarried, though we often saw the owner, who was quite courteous and obliging. At the request of the Government he had consented to give us the use of his house, or houses, for there were two, both of brick, and running parallel, and being about one hundred and fifty feet long, with a court between about thirty feet wide and paved with hewn stone. Like almost all Chinese houses, they were of only one story, and with roofs covered with tiles. Two or three arches were thrown across the court, seeming to divide the long space into rooms, and doors opened into each building as they were needed. The rooms, however, were few, and dark from the use of semi-transparent paper instead of glass windows. They were neat, and the walls and ceilings covered with handsome paper. The Chinese use but little furniture, and the most of what had ever belonged to this had been removed as unsuitable to our tastes and customs. A gate, closed at night, opened into a narrow street, which led into the centre of the village, and with a few rods' travel out of it. Altogether, the buildings were commodious, neat, and in good taste. Nor had the Government and owner been content with furnishing the best house in the place, and supplying us with the substantials and delicacies of the country. It was the hot season of the year, and, to relieve their foreign guests from its oppression, posts had been erected along the side of each house, some thirty feet high, while poles of equal height were planted in the centre, on which bamboo rafters were laid, over which new white matting was spread, which reached from roof to roof, and quite shut out the sun, while, as the sun changed its position, or set, or other circumstances required, large windows could be made in the roof by pulling certain cords, through which the air was freely admitted. In the evening it added to the beauty of the scene to have large lamps suspended in various places through the court, hexagonal in form, two feet long and one in diameter, the frame being of wood, and some of them having strips of red cloth in their hexagonal sides, and others stained glass. On the top an ornamental story was added, a foot high, of carved work, which projected some half a foot beyond the lantern proper. They discovered a good deal of art and taste, and are for ornament more than for use. Long strips of red cloth were hung up on the walls in various places, as expressive of good wishes.

"But the most singular and yet touching and beautiful usage is the fastening of long strips of red paper upon the door-posts, covered from top to bottom with large gilt Chinese characters. Of course they are unmeaning without an interpreter, and, as we had three with us, one of them, at my request, translated them for me, and here I give them to your readers. Opposite the main entrance was written in large characters, "Great Joy!" Over a door, "Receive all Heavenly happiness!" On the sides of the door, "Felicitous be the sun and auspicious the clouds!" and "Harmonious may be the breezes and sweet the rains!" Over another door, "Happiness comes from Heaven." On the sides of another door, "Imagination, like a great dragon, soars an hundred feet!" and "Literature, like a good horse, is vigorous a thousand autumns." Another pair of sentences was perfectly Chinese: "The virtue of sages is like sweet wine—Heaven's grace enriches;" and "the words of a King are like silken sounds—the favors of the Kingdom are many." The posting of such sentences over the doors of houses and on each side is a common practice, generally expressing a welcome and good wishes to the guests and strangers who visit the house, or else containing sentences from the Chinese classics, which are held in veneration among the people."

Is it Possible.

We publish in another column an Editorial article from the columns of the Raleigh Standard, under the heading of "*The object of the Oppositionists,*" in which it is charged

1st. That the Opposition party are conniving with Black Republicans, to defeat the Democrats.

2d. By artful appeals to the passions of the people they seek to secure a seat for one of their number in the U. S. Senate.

3d. That if they succeed in securing a majority in the Legislature, they will use their power in re-districting the State in such a manner as to ensure party triumph in 1861.

4th. That they design carrying out a spirit of proscription against all Democratic State officers.

5th. That, without scruple, they will wield their influence and power, if successful, to control, for party ends, all State institutions and public works.

6th. That, if successful, they will encourage the assaults of Black Republicans, and thereby the *interests* and *honor* of the State may be sacrificed.

Surely the picture is overdrawn in the sixth count. Although we are not a Whig, never was and never expect to be, yet we cannot doubt the fidelity and honor of Southern gentlemen because they differ with us.

We would expect the Opposition party in this State, if they carry the elections, to do just as our party has done—fill the public offices with men out of their own ranks—feed at the public crib. That is no very great sin; but we cannot believe that the party would connive with Black Republicans, or that it would barter away the *interests* and *honor* of the State. Surely brethren of the same household, nursed at the same paps, communicants at the same altar, educated at the same institution and associating with us in our daily labors and business transactions; slaveholders too, and as honorable as any class of men to be found in any community, simply because they are opposed to a successive Democratic rule, would not be guilty of such foul wrong as to suffer the interests and honor of the State to become tarnished in their hands.

We believe and hope the Standard is mistaken; but that, should the Democracy be defeated—which is not very likely—our Opposition friends will prove themselves as well-qualified to take charge of and protect the honor and interests of the State as would the Democratic party. We will see.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Home Made Powder.—The Warrenton News is authorized by Gen. T. J. Green, of Warren County, to state that he will give fifty dollars premium for the best keg of home-made powder, and twenty five dollars premium for the second best keg. The powder is to be exhibited, and satisfactory evidence given of its being manufactured in North Carolina, at the next State Agricultural Fair.

☞ The scarlet fever has been raging fearfully in Illinois and Ohio. At Bloomington, during the past winter, some 400 children have fallen victims to the disease. In Steubenville, Ohio, the deaths number from two to five daily, and already two hundred children have succumbed to its deadly influence.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS.—Lieut. Gen. Scott has addressed an order to Assistant Quartermaster General Tompkins, at New York, from which it appears that all the disposable troops of the U. S. army are to be concentrated in Texas for the protection of the frontier.

"Where shall I get a panel?" said the Sheriff to the Judge." "Why, I suppose, sir, that you can get enough panels *out of doors.*"

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

THE FAMOUS "ELEVENTH."

We cannot help calling the attention of our readers once more to the following famous "eleventh" plank of the Platform of the Democracy of N. C:

11 *Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of N. C. into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.

Of whose teeming brain is the above an emanation? We should really like to know who is the author, in order that we might hand him over to immortality. Could we do so we would give him

"fame eternal,
In deathless pages of diurnal."

But, alas! he will never be known. Like Junius, he will die and "make no sign" of his individuality and "cognomenical designation." Posterity for generations to come will speculate about the authorship, but it will never with certainty be brought home to any one. What a pity! But although we do not know, and never shall know who wrote the resolution, we do know that the Democratic party of N. C made it their own by adopting it, and becoming responsible for it, in all its bearings, and as it is their resolution, we ask them who in North Carolina has proposed to disturb any of "the sectional compromises" of the "*National*" Constitution? We can truly say that we know of *one* individual, and he is the editor of the Democratic Organ. Some weeks ago the editor of the Raleigh Standard was exceedingly anxious that the State of Virginia should accede to the proposition made to her by South Carolina to go into a Southern Conference or Convention.—Now, as it is well known that South Carolina has been anxious for thirty years past to dissolve the Union, and that her proposed Conference or Convention was nothing but a preliminary step to such a measure, it is not illogical to charge that any one favoring the Conference favored the design of the party proposing it: *i. e.* the dissolution of the Union. The Raleigh Standard favored the Conference, and therefore the Standard favored the design of the Conference to wit: the dissolution of the Union—a measure which we apprehend would very seriously "disturb the compromises of the Constitution" which made said Union. The Standard not only advocated a Southern Conference, but was so anxious to get a crack at the Union, that it advocated Gov. Letcher's proposition to have a Convention of all the States in spite of the fact that such a Convention would have knocked the Constitution, "compromises" and all, into a cocked hat.

As to "disturbing the compromises of the State Constitution" by so altering it as to permit the imposition of equal and fair taxation on slave property, we shall let high Democratic authority—authority most emphatically endorsed on this very subject by the Raleigh Standard—speak our sentiments. Moses A. Bledsoe, who has thoroughly studied the subject, shall speak for us, as follows:

The second objection to altering the constitution is that this restriction upon the General Assembly was one of the compromises of 1835.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if this be true, I must confess that I have totally failed to discover any evidence of the fact in the investigation which I have made of this subject; and I think that those who urge it will find themselves upon an investigation of the matter without the slightest evidence to sustain the objection. I deny therefore, that it was one of the compromises of 1835; and I challenge those who assume that it was to furnish evidence of the fact, if they can. If it had been one of the compromises of 1835, the act calling and restricting the convention would furnish the same evidence upon this subject, which it does in reference to those subjects which were compromised in fact. The General Assembly of 1834 agreed upon certain alterations which were to be made by a convention to be held in the city of Raleigh in 1835. The subjects of compromise were all incorporated into the constitution in conformity with the restrictions imposed upon the convention by the legislature of 1834. There were certain other matters specified in the act of 1834, upon which the convention was not restricted, but might or might not act, as it deemed proper. Among those alternations suggested in the act, but left discretionary with the Convention to be made or not, was that of restricting the General Assembly, in the collection of revenue, to an equal capitation tax upon slaves and white persons. That it was not then considered one of the compromises is evident from the fact that the Convention was not, as in the case of those subjects which were compromised, required to make the alternation, but left perfectly free to make it or not. Those who assert that this was one of the compromises of 1835, apparently forget that a compromise is a mutual concession of rights. If there must be a mutual concession of rights to constitute a compromise, what equivalent was given to the non-slaveholder in considerations of the discrimination against him? None whatever. Does he enjoy any privilege not enjoyed by the slaveholder, or is he exempt from any duty imposed upon the slaveholder under the government? No, sir. Can there be a compromise where there is no mutual concession of rights?

[From the Fayetteville Observer]

Gov. ELLIS'S SPEECH.

It is seldom (says the Observer) that we have read a more undignified and less truthful *harangue* than that delivered by the Governor of North Carolina to his party friends who had just nominated him for re-election.

As a specimen of dignity, see the very small and twice repeated assertion that the Opposition Convention which lately met in Raleigh was "a band of superannuated, disappointed politicians," "ancient office seekers," &c.—What a pitiful exhibition of spite, against a body of two hundred and fifty respectable citizens of North Carolina, who had assembled to exercise the dearest rights of freemen, and who would probably have escaped the denunciations of Gov. Ellis, and been regarded by him as marvellous proper men, if they had assembled to nominate *him*. Let the reader pass over in his mind the numerous eminent men who were prominent actors in that Convention, who have served their country in public and bear unblemished reputations in private, and then let him say if such men were fit subjects for the low and little aspersions of the Governor of the State, merely because they happen to differ from him in politics, and were assembled to nominate a gentleman to oppose him for the high office which he fills.—It seems to us that a gentleman of any delicacy of feeling or nobleness of heart would treat a body assembled for such an object with most scrupulous courtesy, even supposing its members to be less deserving than they were of the respect of the Governor of the State. His sneers at those men of age and experience and wisdom and patriotism, remind us of a passage in the Book of Kings, where it is recorded that a parcel of irreverent "little children," (the "Young America" of that day,) mocked the prophet Elisha, "*and said unto him, Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head.*"—Before the Summer ends, our present Governor, who thus sneers at age, may meet politically, a fate like theirs.

As a specimen of the recklessness of truth in this harangue, see the assertion that the opposition party "mainly consists" of superannuated, disappointed politicians. The party mainly consists, as all parties do, as every candid man will admit, of young and middle aged, not superannuated men; and so far from any party in North Carolina mainly consisting of disappointed politicians, it would scarcely be true to assert that one in fifty of any party in North Carolina had ever aspired to political distinction. We are not among those who ever asked or desired or expected office, and we think that, in the main, "the post of honor is the private station;" but it ill becomes one who, like Gov. Ellis, has been so often a candidate and has lived upon the public ever since he grew to manhood, to indulge in any reproach of those who, like himself, have aspired to political honors or emoluments.

Again: Gov. Ellis says, "He regretted that the grave body of antiquated politicans and office seekers, which assembled a short time since, had said that they perceived no difference between Black Republicans and Democracy." The Governor might have spared his regrets: *no such thing was said*; it is a fiction of his own.

Further: Gov. Ellis makes a studied effort to place "Black Republicans, Freesoilers and Oppositionists" upon the same footing, as holding the same opinions and advocating the same measures. If there were no insinuated falsehood in this of which the *gentleman* should be ashamed, there is impolicy in it, of which the *Governor* ought not to have been guilty; for, if he is believed at all by the Black Republicans and Freesoilers, the effect must be to encourage them with the false and delusive hope that the Oppositionists of North Carolina are their friends, which no man with either patriotism or honesty can assert or believe.

Once more: Gov. Ellis said—

"The ancient office seekers who met here on the 22d of February last, nominated two candidates for the Presidency from this State.—There are already in nomination for this office, by this party, 66 candidates, and yet they say the Democrats want all the offices."

Surely no man who heard Gov. Ellis was so ignorant as not to know that this assertion about 66 candidates was a fiction. It is about one-sixteenth part true, that is, *four* persons are already in nomination, viz: Messrs. Graham, Hunt, Bell, and Crittenden.

And finally, (for the present,) Gov. Ellis said:—

"That party also advocates internal improvements, and yet they select a man to enunciate and defend their platform who has invariably voted against every railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature."

We have not now a copy of the Journal to search out Mr. Pool's votes, but the Editor of the Western Advocate, who attended both the two last Legislatures as a Reporter for the press and therefore had peculiar facilities for knowing has a copy, and says,—

"It has been said that his record as to the West is very bad; upon examination we learn from the journals that he voted for the bill to allow county subscriptions to the French Broad Road, that he voted for the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, that he also voted for the Western Extension bill."

If the Governor of the State thus sets an example of misrepresentations of facts, what may we not expect from the less exalted organs of the party? The fountain being foul, the stream will not be pure.

The Coalfields Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Coalfields Road was held in Fayetteville on the 19th. 2,953 shares were represented out of 3,533, the whole number. A resolution was passed authorizing the President and Directors to extend the Road through the Coal Fields and on to the North Carolina Road; and books were authorized to be re-opened to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Company. The line is to be surveyed as soon as the means of the Company will justify it.

The Report of the President shows that the amount of Capital stock paid in is $318,660.-96. State bonds loaned, $300,000. Bills payable and open accounts, $84,756 40.—Transportation, $11,485 40. Total $709,-902 76.

Cost of Road and real estate, so far, $649,-720 42.

Bills receivable and accounts, $13,810 16. Town and County Bonds and P. R. stock, $40,-500 00. Cash on hand, $7,020 18.

The Observer says that 24 miles of the Road are finished and in use, the transportation upon it now realizing about the rate of $15,000 a year. The graduation of 6 miles more is completed, except half a mile. Over these the trains will pass by the 1st of June. The iron and most of the cross ties are on hand and it is expected that the Road will be completed to the coal fields at Evander McIver's, 41 miles, by the 1st of September. Considerable and unlooked for difficulties have been met with in the graduation of the line in the sand hills, which have protracted the work and increased the cost. Instead of loose sand to be excavated, the toughest description of clay was found, with much quicksand. The excavations were so long and deep that but few hands could work in them to advantage, and the cost of graduation alone of the 10th mile was upwards of $25,000, and of five consecutive miles further on upwards of $80,000.

We learn from the Memphis Appeal that the bill for the expulsion of free negroes from the State of Mississippi, which passed the House of Representatives of that State, was defeated in the Senate. The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The 'Fulton' arrived at New York on the 10th with European dates to the 7th. There is nothing of importance.

The Emperor's speech was not well received in Italy. That the people of central Italy will confirm a vote of annexation to Piedmont is fully believed. The Hon. Charles James Faulkner has presented his credentials as minister to France from the United States.

The steamship 'North Briton,' which left Liverpool on the 7th inst. via Queenstown, reached Portland on Thursday, with one day's later news. War between Austria and Piedmont is deemed exceedingly probable. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have commissioned Count Arese to bring about a definite settlement between France and Piedmont of the Savoy question. In Florence a Government ordinance has been issued suppressing all former decrees against the liberty of the Press.—Persons of distinction had been arrested in Naples, and noblemen exiled. The permanent occupation of Tertuan by the Spanish had been agreed upon. A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 25th of February in Tangiers, announcing his rejection of the conditions of peace proposed by Spain.

STILL LATER.

HALIFAX, March 23.

The 'Canada,' with Liverpool dates to the 10th has arrived.

The Western powers have promised assistance to the Porte in maintaining its rights to Servia and the Danubian principalities, in case armed intervention occurs.

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, March 10.—Cotton dull. Sales of the week 47,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d. Middling Orleans 6¾d. Middling Uplands 6¼d. Breadstuffs quiet.

MURDER OF NORTH CAROLINIANS IN TEXAS.—The Fayetteville Observer of Thursday last, says:

We understand that authentic information has been recived here from W. A. Evans, Esq., formerly of this vicinity, that two young men, brothers, Colin and Augus Monroe, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., were murdered by Indians recently. They were in search of a location for the purpose of stock raising, when the Indians came upon one of them at their camp and murdered him, and subsequently met the other in the road and murdered him. The citizens pursued the Indians and killed 15 of them.

We learn that the brothers Monroe were very worthy men, much respected in Robeson and Cumberland counties, where they have left many relatvies and friends.

TERRIBLE FIGHT ON BOARD THE SHIP NORWAY.—BOSTON, March 24.—The ship Norway of New York, when five days out, on her passage from Macao to Havana, with 1,000 coolies, was the scene of a terrible mutiny, in which 30 coolies were killed and 90 wounded. The fight lasted from 6 P. M. till day light the next morning, when the coolies yielded.

Capt. Major had his wife and two daughters, and also a lady passenger on board. The lady passenger died of fright and her child expired soon afterwards.

THE TEXAN TROUBLES—GOV. HOUSTON'S PREPARATIONS.—Gov. Houston is actively engaged in raising mounted men in each county, who are travelling night and day to the point of concentration. The Governor is now at San Antonio, acting in concert with Col. Lee's expedition on the Rio Grande. Col. Lee will leave on the 13th for active duty. Five hundred Rangers are in the field. The Indians are still murdering, plundering and burning.

BARNUM ON THE STAGE.—P. T. Barnum the showman, having paid off the last of his "clock notes," has taken charge of the American Museum in New York.

Mr. Barnum will appear in his own costly character of the Yankee Clock-maker, for which he qualified himself, and will give a brief history of his adventures as a clock maker, showing how the clock ran down, and how it was wound up.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, March 30.—Corn 00@80. Wheat 1 00. Flour, 2 50 @ 3 00. Bacon, 12½. Beef, 5@6. Pork, 7@7½. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 16. Chickens, 10. Eggs, 6. Hay, (cwt.) 35@40. Apples, 75. Oats, 40.

FAYETTEVILLE, Mar. 26.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour, 6 00@6 50. Wheat, 1 00 @ 1 15. Corn 1 10@1 15. Salt 1 25@1 30. Sugar, 9½@10. Apple Brandy, 75@80. Whiskey 50 a 55.

SALISBURY, March 20.—Bacon 11½@12½. Beef 5@6. Butter, 15@18. Corn, 75@80. Flour, 5 75@6 00. Lard, 12@12½. Molasses, 37@45. Linseed Oil, 1 00@1 25. Salt, 1 90@2 00. Sugar, 8@10. Wheat — red, 1 00 a 1 20, white, 1 25@1 30. Coffee, 12½ a 16.

WILMINGTON, Mar. 27.—Flour, sup. 6 75, family, 7 00. Cotton, 10½. Bacon, hams and sides, 12 a 14. Molasses, 27 a 29. Corn, 77 a 78. Wheat, 1 15 a 1 30.

NORFOLK, March 28.—Corn, 72 a 76. Wheat, 1 20 a 1 35. Flour, 5 75 a 6 50. Bacon, 10½ a 11½. Lard 12 a 13. Guano, 32 a 58. Molasses, 30 a 55.

PETERSBURG, Mar. 27.—Tobacco, lugs, 2@5½, leaf, 4½ a 10. Wheat, 1 48 a 1 58. Corn, 75 a 00. Bacon, 11 a 11½. Flour, fine 4½ a 5; superfine 5½ a 6.

RICHMOND, March 26.—Tobacco Lugs, inferior, 3 00 a 4 00, fine, 5½ a 6; leaf $7 a 9; good and fine stemming $8 a 11½. Wheat, red 1 30@1 35,—white 1 50@1 55. Corn 75@80. Bacon, sides 10¼ a 00; Shoulders 8½ a 00; Hams 12. Sugar 12½ a 13; Todd's sugar-cured 15c. Flour, 6½ a 6¾.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton depressed—Uplands middling 11c. Lower grades almost unsaleable. Flour heavy. Wheat heavy—Southern nominal. Corn lower, and quoted at 70@79c.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Flour $5.75.—Wheat active—white $1.50@1.65; red $1.40@1 43. Corn firm at 70@72c. Provisions steady and dull—bacon sides 10c.

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers ☜ WANTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

District Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—As the Constitutional Union party is the only party with which the Whigs and Opposition in this State can consistently and honorably act in the next Presidential election, and as the Executive Committee of that party have issued an address and called a Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of next May, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we would respectfully suggest that the Whigs and Opposition men in the several Counties composing the Sixth Congressional District do without delay hold meetings and appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Winston on the 10th of April next, being Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and also to select an Elector for this District.

MANY WHIGS.

☞ We hope the call of "Many Whigs" for Delegates from every portion of this District to meet in Winston, on Tuesday of April Court, will be nobly responded to. The notice is short, but we hope our friends throughout the District can make it convenient to send delegates, as business of importance is to be transacted.

☞ See first page. Miscellaneous reading matter will be found, in future, on every page of this paper.

☞ The weather has been very changeable, and Tuesday morning was very cold—thermometer 26 degrees. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the fruit crop, peaches especially, being in full bloom.

☞ Our issue last week was numbered 46 instead of 49.

☞ See review of Gov. Ellis' speech, and the "famous eleventh" Resolution, on second page, &c.

FINE STOCK.—Stock raisers may be interested to learn that Messrs. Holt & Simonton, of Salisbury, have purchased the fine Black Hawk Colt, RAVEN, favorably noticed in Northern and Eastern papers.

☞ See new advertisement of Salem Drug Store, and Bruce's New York Type Foundry.

NEW GOODS.—Mr. H. K. Thomas, of Winston, has received his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Advertisement next week.

☞ Messrs. P. A. Wilson & Co., at their well known establishment, in Winston, have also received their seasonable supply of Gentlemen's Dress Goods, embracing every thing in their line, of various qualities and styles.

☞ Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, for eight years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and for five years the efficient President of the Huntsville Female College, at Huntsville Ala., was ordained, at Montgomery, Ala., to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cobbs.

We learn that Mr. Everhart delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, to a very large congregation, in the Court-House, at Winston, on Sunday evening last. Mr. Everhart will preach every Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock, in the same place, until the first of May.

MUNICIPAL.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
March 27, 1860.

Board met. Mayor presiding; all present except Com. Keehln. Constable presented his bond, which was accepted.

Committee appointed at last meeting propose that New Shallowford Street be repaired with old plank from the Gas-House to the front of R. L. Patterson's Mill; That on the remaining portion of the road the plank be removed and gutters made on each side. The bridge to be repaired, and 90 yards beyond, cross-laid with timber.

They further recommend that Main St., above New Shallowford St., be McAdamized 16 feet wide. Board adjourned.

FIRE.—A friend writes us that, on Saturday the 17th inst., a few miles from Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, the house of a poor widow (Mrs. Adams) was consumed by fire, with nearly every thing it contained;—and all her provisions, consisting of wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. This is a great loss to her. The fire originated from the chimney, in day light.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President has nomicated Lafayette J. Brown, of North Carolina, purser in the navy, vice Forrest, deceased.

☞ The Senate of Virginia has defeated the odious one per cent. Mercnants tax Bill which passed the House of Delegates.

The Latter-Day Democracy.

It is well known that the Democratic party have, for many years, had the control of the State government, and carried proscription for political opinion's sake, into every branch of its administration.

If a Judge is to be elected, whose duty it is to decide questions of law which may involve millions, the indispensable qualification, (we will not say, in some instances, the only one) is that he should be a Democrat!—If a Trustee of the University is to be elected, all are proscribed, however profound their learning, except Democrats!—Even this proscription is carried out to its fullest extent, in the management of our Railroads. For instance, in the North Carolina Railroad: Although Whigs own much the largest portion of the individual stock in this road, yet the Governor, in his appointment of the Directors on the part of the State, so manages it that the Democracy shall have the entire control of the road, notwithstanding it is notorious that said party has, until recently, been opposed to Internal Improvements!

This unrelenting proscription is carried out from the highest to the lowest office;—but few, if any, escape. This proscription has been practiced so long by the leaders of Democracy, that they think they were born with a sort of hereditary right to fill all the offices. If this right is questioned, or the people manifest a desire to have a change of rulers, they become excited, and even furious, and denounce every body who dares oppose them, as "*unsound on the slavery question!*" and raise the cry of "Irrepressible Conflict," as illustrated in the Standard of the 17th.

This "nigger question" has been the stereotyped cry on the eve of every election, so long, that we have become satisfied (and we believe the people so consider it) that the leaders of Democracy have more dread of *losing the offices* than they have of the "irrepressible conflict" of Seward, or any band of fanatics!—Let them have all the offices, and run riot in extravagance and corruption, and all will be right, the country safe, and we shall hear no more threats of disunion and revolution, until *just before* the next elections come around.—The people understand this,—the Standard understands it, and sees the hand writing on the wall, that the days of Democracy are numbered.—It was foreshadowed last summer in Leach's, Gilmer's, Vance's, and Smith's districts. Hence the hypocritical and mournful strains of that paper, to frighten the people into the belief that perhaps within "eight months" we shall all be called to "resistance and revolution,"—that is, if Democrats are not elected to the offices!—But the people know that matters and things have been getting worse and worse from year to year, and we know they desire a change. They say, affairs can't get much worse, and may be improved by a change of rulers.

But, hear the Standard:

"Must we stop to change our State Constitution with the probability staring us in the face that within eight months from this moment the State itself may be called to resistance and revolution, or be compelled to lie down in disgraceful subjection to despotic rule?—and when, under the most hopeful view of the subject, we may be overwhelmed by numbers and destroyed according to the forms of the Constitution during the next ten years? We say it is probable that within eight months we may be summoned to resistance or disgraced by submission, and it *is* probable unless the national Democratic party can prevent the calamity. In the name of all that is sacred, let us save the State first, and then reform it."

The great measure of reform, advocated by the Opposition, to wit: *an equalization of our taxes*, on principles of justice and right, it is apparent from the above, has alarmed the Standard for the safety, *not of the country, but of Democracy!*—It is plainly seen that the State organ of *modern* Democracy considers the doom of its party sealed, unless attention can be diverted from the unfortunate issue made by the Democratic State convention, in opposition to this measure of reform, *a la valorem*.—Hence the effort to make the impression that a bloody revolution may be upon us in "*eight months*" from the 17th of March 1860.

But this attempt to alarm and frighten the people, it is well understood, has been renewed periodically, on the eve of elections, by these "country savers," for years, merely to enable them to retain the office for another term, which they have much more at heart than the welfare of the people, or the good of the country.—If this cry of revolution is not raised to alarm and frighten, but is in reality within "eight months" of our doors, then truly awful is the responsibility of the Democratic party, which has had the control of the National Government, uninterruptedly, for the last seven years, and by its corruptions, blunders, and mismanagement, has brought this great and glorious Union, founded by the immortal WASHINGTON, and cemented together by the blood of our fathers, on the eve of a terrible and destructive revolution. And the sooner they are displaced from power, and the helm of the government placed in other and safer hands, the better. And it is well for the masses, composed mostly of the farmers and mechanics, who will do most of the fighting, in case of war, to look about and see that they do not have to pay an undue proportion of the taxes; they should see that *three hundred millions* of property in North Carolina, which pays only about *one-third* as much tax as lands and houses, according to value, shall pay its due proportion of the taxes.

The people, we hope, will see to this. They will also remove from the old Ship of State those reckless navigators, and place at the helm an honest, conservative, National man, who will save the good old ship from the awful whirlpool into which it is now fast drifting, and anchor her in the harbor of safety, where Millard Fillmore left her, at the expiration of his term of office.

The N. C. Standard.—Kansas, &c.

The following admission of the *entire failure* of the Kansas Nebraska bill, which the Democracy assured us had restored the South to her rights in the Territories, appeared in the Standard of the 17th inst., under the caption of the "Irrepressible Conflict:"—

"There are at present thirty-three States in the American Union—eighteen non-slaveholding and fifteen slaveholding, including Delaware. Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska and Kansas will soon be admitted, making twenty-three non-slaveholding States. In the course of the next ten years Arizona, Dacotah, Jefferson, and Nevada will be admitted, making forty-two States in all—twenty-seven non-slaveholding and fifteen slaveholding. Meanwhile California, Nebraska, and other States, three or four times as large as North Carolina, may be divided "with the consent of Congress"—thus giving the free States two thirds as against the South.—What then? With slavery hemmed in, and with a vote of two-thirds against us, the free States will be able, within the forms of the Constitution, to take steps to abolish slavery in the States."

Ah, indeed! Mr. Standard. *Five free* States soon to be added to the Union, and *not one slave* State, since the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, which the Standard and the Democracy assured us had restored the rights of the South in the Territories!—Was delusion ever greater?—Just as predicted by Messrs. Puryear, Rodgers, and other Whigs, would be the result of the repeal of this great peace measure, the Missouri Compromise.—But *modern* Democracy raised the howl of denunciation against every man who opposed its repeal, and with ruthless hands swept away that compromise which for *thirty-two years* had restored peace and quiet to the country, and was our shield of defence, operating as a wall, to protect the territory South of that line from the influence and control of anti-slavery sentiment.

Although no law prevented citizens of the free States from settling in the Territories south of that line, yet all conservative men in the North conceded, by common consent, that all the territories South of that line, were of right to be slave States if they desired, while those North of it were to be free States. And what is a remarkable fact, for the whole of the *thirty-two years* during which the Missouri Compromise existed, *not one free State was admitted South of that line!*

And at last the Standard makes the long withheld admission, that under the operation of this Democratic measure, the Kansas Nebraska bill, which was to restore the South to her rights, *all is lost!* The territories of Kansas, New Mexico, Arizonia, Jefferson, and Nevada, which include all the territory south of that line, (except lands reserved to the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw Indians,) have been thrown open to squatter sovereignty, to be converted into free States, under its delusive provisions.—This compromise line being swept away, all restraints were removed in the settlement of the territories, and emigrants which had been heretofore chiefly confined to the territories North of that line, were now pouring into the Territories south of it,—*all* soon to be admitted, as the Standard declares, *free States!*—This was long since apparent to every reflecting mind, because the free States, on account of their population and facilities for emigration, can send into the Territories *ten* emigrants *to one* from the South. Therefore, under the control of *modern* Democracy, (the professed friends of the South,) who had the control of this government for a number of years, all the Territories belonging to this Union, the Standard declares, *are soon* to be admitted as "free States," and "hem in slavery." Here then, we have the admission of the Standard, that the Democracy have completely effected every thing which the Black Republicans profess to desire, to wit: the conversion of all the Territories into free States!

Is such a party, professing to be the special friends of the South, to be trusted?

This party has had the control of every thing. When Millard Fillmore retired from office, peace, quiet, and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire country. The North and the South were on terms of friendship and confidence. Since then the Democracy have had the control of the National Government, and a majority of the State Governments. By their uprooting long established compromises, and their wild experiments in legislation, they have, as the Standard admits, *lost* the territories to slavery, and have aroused a spirit of hostility and hatred between the North and the South, which seriously threatens the Union of these States.

We appeal to our readers,—we appeal to honest, fairminded Democrats, whether a party which has in the short space of seven years brought about the deplorable condition which now threatens this Union, (to say nothing of the plundering of the Treasury,) is to be trusted any longer?

The Standard of the 17th instant declares that there is a "probability staring us in the face, that within eight months from this moment, the State itself may be called to resistance and rebellion."—And

who is responsible for this dangerous and alarming state of affairs?—We repeat, that party which has had the control and management of the government for the last seven years, and that party is the Democracy. The people see it, and feel it, and are aroused, and will hold this latter-day Democracy, which has brought *disunion* to our doors, and dared uproot the sacred compromises adjusted by a Clay, a Webster, and other men of that day, who were patriots and statesmen, to an awful reckoning.

The leaders of the latter-day Democracy, in their recklessness and intolerance, even threaten those who dare differ with them. For, in their State Convention, they adopted a Resolution denouncing every man who hereafter independence to differ with them, as giving "aid and comfort to the Black Republicans." This Resolution was adopted by men belonging to a party which has controlled this government and shaped its legislation in such a way, as to make free States of *all* the Territories of this Nation, as declared by the Standard.

With the Democracy of this State longer subject to the [illegible] who dares expose the corruptions of *modern* Democracy, or question the infallibility of Democrats!—We ask again, WILL INDEPENDENT FREEMEN SUBMIT TO SUCH PARTY DESPOTISM AS THIS?

☞ The last Sentinel has some strictures on the proceedings of the late Opposition Convention, which we will briefly notice:—It says:

"The Convention which denounced in such bitter terms the Democratic party, had not one word of complaint to make against the Black Republican party, who armed and equipped John Brown, and his miserable cut throats," &c.

The Sentinel knows, or ought to know, that John Brown was a Democrat, and that a majority of his followers were Democrats. Ignorance of the law excuseth no man; and wilful ignorance of politics, or of the particulars of occurrences of so recent a date as the John Brown raid, with which the papers teemed, a few months since, is unpardonable. Bitterly did John Brown deplore that he had for one moment heeded the base insinuations of criminal Southern Democratic presses, "that the Southern Opposition party were leagued with Northern abolitionists." These Southern Democratic presses misled him, and induced him to undertake his perilous adventure, which ended so disastrously to him and his misguided followers.—How does the Sentinel know who armed and equipped John Brown?—Has the Investigation Committee of Congress closed its labors and revealed the secret?—We think not. If Republicans did assist John Brown, they were induced to do so by the *spirit* of the Democratic press South.

Again, the Sentinel says:—"It is a stupendous falsehood that the Treasury is bankrupt."

The Treasury certainly is empty, and the government is compelled to issue millions upon millions of Treasury notes, there being no money on hand to pay current expenses. This contrasts sadly with the Whig administrations. And as matters and things are getting worse and worse, there is no telling where it will end. The prospect is gloomy indeed!—As to the condition of the country under Democratic rule, we have only space this week to refer to exposures already published. More of this hereafter.

Secondly, the Sentinel is compelled to admit the fact that dissentions do exist, and that corruptions have been exposed, but charges the Opposition with being the cause of it all!

Let us see: The first serious bolting from the Democratic party took place when the Lecompton Constitution came before Congress. The President favored the measure, and brought his influence to bear upon it. Honest Democrats differed then with the President, and to this day keep aloof from the party. Who then caused the dissentions?—Were they not caused by the effort of the President to force through Congress, and upon the people of Kansas, a Constitution fraudulently conceived?—Most assuredly. And yet the Sentinel charges the Opposition with being the cause of it. Aside from this, we have State issues, upon which Democracy is also divided.

Again. The Sentinel knows very well that Congress, during Mr. Fillmore's administration, was held in check by the *Veto* power; and for this reason only no extravagant appropriation bills could be passed. But no sooner had Mr. Fillmore's Presidential term expired, than unrestrained indulgence was given to Democracy, and away fled all the *surplus funds* accumulated during Mr. Fillmore's administration.

The Sentinel is at its old *last summer's tricks* again,—its object being to *deceive the people*, and thereby *make votes!*

☞ LYNCHBURG, Va, March 25.—Captain Vincent Witcher, Addison Witcher, J. A. Smith and Samuel Swanson, tried for killing the Messrs Clements, in Franklin county, Va., were acquitted on Friday evening last.

Glenn's Mill Dams.

In the case of the State vs. Tyre Glenn, who was indicted for not taking down his milldam, according to the requisitions of the famous "FISH BILL," the Supreme Court has decided in favor of Mr. Glenn. The Court decided the bill to be *unconstitutional*, on the ground, we learn, that Mr. Glenn had a title through a grant from the State, to the bed of the river on which the dam is erected, and that private property cannot be taken for public purposes, without just compensation.

In connection with this subject, it will be remembered that, in certain quarters, last summer, this *fish question* was seized upon by certain demagogues for the purpose of making political capital against Gen. Leach, and actually urged into the contest for Governor, [illegible] which, it had about its merits, it would have with a Presidential election.

Even a few days after the communication was published in the Standard, charging Gen. Leach with having voted against the passage of the *Fish Bill*, when he really was not a member of that Legislature, Gen. Leach denied the charge, but the base calumny was never taken back, upon the principle, we presume, "that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth!" Certain political leaders and wire-workers, were perfectly indifferent as to the falsity of this charge, thinking that Democratic capital could be made for them by this deception; and the charge was even persisted in by others with such zeal, that Gen. Leach was compelled to meet it in the discussion with his competitor. He denounced the charge as a miserable falsehood, and pronounced the bill itself unconstitutional. He said the only way to open the river was to take stock in the Navigation Company, whose charter contained provisions for removing mill-dams, on making compensation to their owners. Gen. Leach was sustained by the people, and the *Fish Bill* has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Here is a specimen, among many others equally disgraceful, of the *fairness* of certain demagogues in the *latter-day* Democratic party, who are continually whining about Gen. Leach's election having been carried by falsehood and misrepresentation. But the triumphant election of Gen. Leach proves the fact that the people have more sagacity than they often have credit for, and that the charge of falsehood and misrepresentation is *sure* to recoil on the heads of those who attempt to deceive the people.

Whig Movements.

The Richmond Whig of Thursday says:—"We have recently received letters from intelligent and sagacious gentlemen in almost all the States, North and South, containing satisfactory assurances that the conservative Whigs and Americans of the Union are organizing for the Presidential contest with unusual spirit and energy."

"A correspondent in Boston, well informed of the political movements in his State," the Whig goes on to say, "writes us that there are already over three hundred and fifty National Union organizations in Massachusetts; and that the Constitutional Union movement is taking rapid and earnest hold of the hearts and judgments of the people of all the Northern States." Of the movement in the South, the Whig says: "It fills us with patriotic joy to see our Whig friends, in such hopelessly Democratic States as Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas, announcing their determination to adhere steadfastly and unflinchingly, to the fortunes of the National Opposition party—the *only* party in the country willing and anxious to suppress the pernicious agitation on the subject of slavery, and restore peace and concord among an outraged and distracted people."

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

The KNICKERBOCRER for April has been received, and is, as usual, full of the best American literature. The Editor's Gossip is very entertaining, and is alone worth more than the subscription price. Terms, $3 00 per annum; two copies for $5 00; three copies for $6 00.

Address JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, 16 & 18, Jacob St, N. Y.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

The ECLECTIC for April is very attractive, illustrated with finely executed engravings of Lord Macauley, the English Historian, and Prof. Longfellow, the American Poet. The contents are unusually rich.—Terms, $5 00 a year.

Addres W. H. BIDWELL, No 5, Beekman Street, N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A. L. Stewart, the well known dry goods merchant of this city, proprietor of "Stewart's Marble Palace," so called, has been taken to the Lunatic Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—An explosion occurred in a coal mine near Hyde Park, yesterday, killing 15 or 20 persons. Many others were wounded.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The increase of members during the past year has been 21,852, making the total membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 721,023. There was an increase in all the Conferences except two. The Georgia and the Mississippi Conferences are reported to have a few hundred members less than they had a year ago.

ABINGDON Va., March 24th.—John B. Brownlow, charged with the homicide of J. W. Reece, at Emory & Henry College on the 22d of February, was admitted to bail in $1000, for his appearance at the approaching term of the Circuit Court. It was shown by the testimony of the prosecution, that the unfortunate Reece, began, by word and act, the affray that ended so fatally; and that the killing, so far from being intended, was wholly a misadventure.

STATE NEWS.

FIRE AT GOLD-HILL.—The Post Office, Dr. J. C. White's Office, Messrs. H. Martin & Bro's. Store, M. G. Morgan's Shoe Shop and F. M. Scott's Grocery were consumed by fire. There was an insurance on Martin & Bro's. Store of $2,500. Supposed loss $2,000.

It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Sunday, George Wright, who resides on Sandy Creek, Randolph county, had his gun in his lap, working with the lock, when the gun went off, instantly killing his little daughter, a girl of six or seven years of age. The little girl was passing from the kitchen to the dwelling house, and as she was passing opposite the door, the gun fired, the load entering the girl's forehead just above the eye.—*Greene Patriot.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Grimes, from Little Washington, Pitt county, died from Apoplexy on the Steamer Neuse, while on the way to Baltimore on Saturday night last.

☞ A fight occurred at Chapel Hill on Saturday between a young man named Ford of this State, and another named Wagner of Chapel Hill, in which the latter was shot and killed on Tuesday. Ford was escorted Both students at the College.

GOV. ELLIS'S APPOINTMENTS.—We are requested to give notice that Gov. Ellis will address the people at the following times and places:

Gatesville, Gates, Tuesday, 3d of April.
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, 5th
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Friday, 6th.
Currituck Court House, Saturday, 7th.
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, 9th.
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 10th.
Williamston, Martin, Wednesday, 11th.
Tawboro, Edgecombe, Thursday, 12th.
Nashville, Nash, Friday 13th.
Wilson, Wilson, Saturday, 14th.

These appointments will embrace about two weeks—as long a period as the Governor can well be absent from his duties in Raleigh. Information from a private source received in Raleigh, renders it probable that Mr. Pool commenced the campaign this week. The Governor has made appointments in Mr. Pool's neighborhood, and will no doubt be glad to meet him at the times and places mentioned. If any changes shall be made in the above appointments, or new ones added after consultation with Mr. Pool, due notice thereof will be given.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Dula vs Cowles, from Wilkes, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Doe ex dem, Welborn vs Finlay from Wilkes, affirming the judgment. Berry vs Sloan, in equity, from Orange, report confirmed, costs to be paid by plaintiff. Leathers vs Scott, in equity, from Orange, allowing the plaintiff to have an account. Poston vs Gillespie, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for plaintiffs. Townsend Arnold & Co., vs Moss, in equity, from Mecklenburg, decree for the smallest note. Davidson vs Hutchinson, in equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error in the order

By BATTLE, J. In State vs Oscar, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Cockerham vs Baker, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Myers vs Williams, in equity, from Rowan, exceptions overruled and report confirmed. Wood vs Reeves, in equity, from Rowan, demurrer overruled.

By MANLY, J. Adderton vs Surratt, in equity, from Davidson, dismissing the bill with costs. Cawley vs Lawson, in equity, from Lenoir, directing an account. Caldwell vs Wallace, in equity, from Mecklenburg, order to be reversed.

The Court adjourned on the 23rd inst., having been in session since the 2nd Monday in December last.

☞ Some of the Methodist newspapers are discussing the question of a re-union of that Church, North and South. The present year being the centenary anniversary, it is thought to be a favorable time to consider the proposition.

MARRIED

On Sunday, the 25th inst., by M. J. Crews, Esq., Mr. THOS. C. WALKER to Miss REBECCA MORRIS, all of Forsyth.

*** Winston *Sentinel*, please copy.

At the Sentinel Office, on the 21st inst., by P. A. Wilson, Esq, Mr. ALEXANDER R. GRIFFITH to Miss DELILAH SLATOR, all of Forsyth.

On the 14th inst., by A. J. Roberts, Esq., Mr. J. H. MAXWELL, Attorney at Law, to Miss LAURA F. YORK, daughter of M. York, of Rockford, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

PRINTING TYPES,

AND all other printing materials, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at

Bruce's New York Type Foundry.

Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of from 56 to 10,000 pounds.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "priced Specimens of Fonts," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st day of July 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill. Address

GEORGE BRUCE,
Type Founder, 13 Chambers street, N. Y.

Important from Mexico!

CAPTURE OF TWO MEXICAN WAR STEAMERS BY THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SARATOGA—STATE OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Gen Miramon had sailed to the City of Mexico on the 5th.

On the 9th, two war steamers appeared before Vera Cruz showing no colors. The Saratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble, in the steamers Indianola and Wave, were ordered to proceed to an anchorage of the steamers to ascertain their character. Upon nearing the anchorage off Anton Lizardo, one opened off. A shot was fired to bring her to, and the Indianola sent to overhaul her.

The Indianola's hail was answered by a shot from the steamer and Miramon's guns with a volley of musketry; whereupon the Saratoga sent a broadside, and the action became general.

Commodore Marin and men were taken prisoners and conveyed on board the Preble.

Miramon paid $55,000 for the two steamers.

Marin's steamer passed by all foreign squadrons and the castle, without hoisting a flag, having ordered to do so by a shot from the Castle, and other signals. The French, English and Spanish vessels did not notice the shot.

The Saratoga, towed by the Indianola, took Marin by surprise. The engagement took place by moonlight. The steamers tried to escape, but did not succeed.

The Americans were wounded, one mortally. Fifteen Mexicans reported killed, and thirty wounded. When the action commenced, Marin hoisted the Spanish flag.

The prisoners taken corroborate the report in relation to the steamers clearing from Havana as merchant-men. They hoisted the Mexican flag only after they had left Havana. They mounted six guns each.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—We are in possession of Vera Cruz dates to the 14th.

Miramon bombarded the city on the 13th, doing but little damage. A detachment of Miramon's troops from Alvarado were attacked on the 13th, and completely routed by the Liberals.

A flag of truce was sent to Juarez which resulted in a suspension of hostilities. A Military Congress, composed of the Chiefs of the two armies and representatives from foreign powers, met on the same evening. Result unknown.

It was reported that Miramon had abandoned the siege, deserted the Army, and taken refuge on board the French Fleet.

Miramon's communications with the interior were entirely cut off. The City of Mexico had pronounced against him, and the army were deserting.

Tampico dates to the 11th state that General Garza has returned and resumed the Government of the City. Affairs quiet. The American Marines were still there

NEW ORLEANS, March 24th.—The bombardment of Vera Cruz was re-commenced on the 15th, and continued with unabated fury until the schooner left. The shot and shell was falling on the city and doing much damage. Several persons were killed

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday, 20th inst., the only item of interest was the introduction of a bill by Mr. Wilson, for the construction of five Steamers for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and a joint resolution securing the right of search on the coast of Africa for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

The House, on Tuesday, was chiefly occupied with the Sickles contested election case.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Florida claims under the treaty by which the State was acquired were discussed all day.

On Thursday, the correspondence with our Minister in Japan was presented. The last letter from Mr. Harris only, received on the 21st inst, is new. He says:

"Our affairs here are in an unsatisfactory state. The Japanese evade the faithful observance of the most important of the treaty stipulations or meet them with a passive resistance.

"I am unwearied in my efforts to convince this Government of the dangerous course it is pursuing, and until its eyes are open to the perils it incurs by its present course, no change for the better can be looked for."

The Homestead Bill was discussed all day.

On Friday, nothing of interest. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Sickles contested election case was discussed, and finally a resolution directing both claimants to take testimony was adopted. (Mr. Gilmer is chairman of the Committee on elections. Sickles is a Democrat, the contestant a Republican. Mr. Gilmer reported in favor of Sickles' right, and spoke in favor of it. One would think that Democratic papers (which charged Mr. Gilmer with going on the committee to oust Democratic claimants) might mention the fact not only as creditable to him, but a most remarkable occurrence in these days.)

On Thursday and Friday nothing of interest.

In the Senate, on Monday the 26th inst., the Pacific Telegraphic bill was taken up, and together with the bill to supply the States with [illegible] the consular and diplomatic bills, [illegible]ed. Also a joint resolution for the [illegible] of mail contractors.

In the House, Mr. Garnett introduced a bill to enable citizens to carry their slaves into Kansas. Referred.

A resolution was passed, looking to the opening of negotiations to make the slave trade piracy by the law of nations.

A resolution was offered to instruct the committee on judiciary to report a bill interdicting slavery, when Congress has the power. The resolution created much interest and was negatived by a vote of 60 to 106.

The deficiency bill and other appropriation bills were reported from the committee on ways and means.

SAPONIFIER.

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE, prepared Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

Purified Tar in Capsules, for the cure of Coughs, &c. Copaiba Capsules; Camphorated Capsules, a cure for sick and nervous head ache, Tarrant's extract of Cubebs and Copaiba Tarrants Seltzer Aperient, at the DRUG STORE.

100,000 Pounds RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

$3,000! $3,000!

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of LADIE'S SHOES, of his own manufacture, at the Salem Book Store, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of John Heisler, dec'd., I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on **Friday the 30th day of March, 1860,** at the dwelling of the said deceased, in the town of Salem, N. C.,

One House, a one-horse Wagon, Carriage Harness, Saddle, Plough, one Horse, Beds and Bedding, one Closet, Chairs, Tables, &c.

The Improvements on an OUT LOT, beyond the Steam Mill,

Kitchen Closet, Plates,

and many other articles to tedious to mention.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 7th day of March, 1860.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.

march 9-4t

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46-3m.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGENT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Smut Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY **Steam Engines of all kinds & Sizes.**

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. HAM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
February 17, 1860. 44-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Thos. J. Boner, I will sell on the premises, in Salem, on **Monday the 9th of April** next, at 4 o'clock, p. m., to the highest bidder, a HOUSE AND LOT in Salem, situated between the lot on which said Boner now resides and the widow Boner. Said lot has a front of 35 feet, and runs back to the branch. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, Stable, &c., to which a fee simple title will be made to the purchaser, when paid for.

Also, at the same time, will be sold the said Boner's lease to 8 or 10 ACRES OF LAND, on the Shallow-Ford Road, adjoining F. Fries, a short distance west of R. L. Patterson's Mill. This lot of Land is well improved and in cultivation. His interest in it is only to be sold according to the rules and regulations of the Steward of Salem in relation to such lots and leases of land. The terms made known on day of sale and will be accommodating.

At the same time and place will be sold a small remnant of GOODS belonging to the firm of Boner and Clinard.

C. L. BANNER, Trustee.
March 17th, 1860 49-3t

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelable Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum. Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.

Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprise. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months,	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month,	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

SAPONIFIER!!

The Ready Family Soap Maker,

WITH which every family, with their ordinary kitchen grease, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—HARD, SOFT, or FANCY.

It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with full and valuable recipes for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO, Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Be sure you get the original and the patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. [jan.20-40-3m

P. A. WILSON & CO'S Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT, WINSTON, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for FALL and WINTER, 1859, is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.

Winston, Nov. 18, 1859. 32-tf

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, AND STRAW GOODS,

ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.

March 9. 47-3m.

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar, WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.

550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.

100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.

200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.

100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.

400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.

300 Barrels choice NEW crop New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c, &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46-3m-pd

Servants for Hire.

FOR HIRE, for twelve months, or less time, two stout negro boys, nearly grown.

☞ More particular information given at this Office. 48-

POETRY.

Be Off with you Now.---By Chas. Swain.

Be off with you, now—don't I know
That its only cajoling you are,
With "cheeks like the rose's soft glow,
And glances more bright than the star!"
'Tis true that my waist is but small,
And my ringlets may curl like the vine;
But I'm not like an angel at all,
Nor am I the least bit divine!

So, be off with you, now—don't I see
You're deluding from eve until dawn?
My step may be bounding and free,
But I'm not in the least like a fawn!
But 'twas ever the method, we know,
Since Adam in Eden began—
That bosoms were sure to be snow,
And necks were, of course, like the swan!

Come, be off with you, now, till you learn
To woo like a plain-hearted youth—
Let your mind, if you love me, discern,
To win you must woo me with truth!
I would rather—instead of these flowers,
In which you are ever so rife—
That you promised to love me all hours,
As long as each other had life.

The Family Man.---By John G. Saxe.

I once was a jolly young beau,
And knew how to pick up a fan,
But I've done with all that, you must know,
For now I'm a family-man!

When a "partner" I ventured to take,
The ladies all favored the plan;
They vowed I was certain to make
Such an excellent family-man!

If I travel by land or by water,
I have charge of some Susan or Ann;
Mrs. Jones is sure that her daughter
Is safe with a family man!

The trunks and the band-boxes round 'em
With something like horror I scan,
But though I may mutter "Confound 'em!"
I smile—like a family man!

I once was as gay as a templar,
But levity's now under ban;
Young people must have an exemplar,
And I am a family-man!

The club-men I meet in the city
All treat me as well as they can;
And only exclaim, "What a pity
Poor Tom is a family man!"

I own I am getting quite pensive;
Ten children—from David to Dan—
Is a family rather extensive;
But then, I'm a family-man.

HUMOROUS.

Lawyer and Witness—A story is told of a very eminent lawyer receiving a very severe reprimand from a witness on the stand, whom he was endeavering to brow beat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat it was necessary that Mr. A—— should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued:—

Lawyer—"How old are you?"

Witness—"Seventy-two years."

Lawyer—"Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?"

Witness—"I don't know but it is."

Lawyer—"State some circumstances which occurred, say twelve years ago, and we shall be able to see how you can remember."

Witness—"I appeal to your Honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner, it is insolent!"

Judge—"You had better answer the question."

Lawyer—"Yes sir; state it!"

Witness—"Well, sir, if you compel me to do it, I will. About twelve years ago, you studied in Judge B——'s office, did you not?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Witness—"Well, sir, I remember your father coming into my office and saying to me, Mr. D. my son is to be examined to-morrow, and I wish you to lend me fifteen dollars to buy him a suit of clothes. I remember also, sir, that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it was yesterday."

Lawyer—(considerably abashed)—"That will do sir."

Witness—"I presume it will."

We find in the Brandon (Miss.) Republican the following epigram, touching the insincerity of the Democracy:

John Sherman, just to prove you're bad,
But one remark suffices,
You've signed endorse of Helper's Book,
Called "The Impending Crisis."
John Letcher, too, you once endorsed
A similar opinion—
But you're a sterling Democrat,
True to the Old Dominion!
JohnSherman's a devil—JohnLetcher's a saint,
[John Letcher's a Democrat—*John Sherman ain't!*]

A sister of a learned and wise man was studying metaphysics. Puzzled by the mazes of the subject, she applied to him for definitions. "Brother," she asked, "what is mind?" Looking from his book, he wittily and evasively replied. "No matter" She pondered the answer, and presently returning, she asked.—"But, brother, what is matter?" and received the lacopic reply, "Never mind."

If a woman could talk out of the two corners of her mouth at the same time, there would be a good deal said on both sides.

1860.

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HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF T. C. PFOHL & CO has been dissolved. The books of the late concern may be found in the hands of T. C. Pfohl for settlement, Nov. 28, 1859. 33-tf.

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For the benefit of the
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Whole Tickets $10. Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

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Class 63 to be drawn " 17, 1860.
Class 64 to be drawn " 24, 1860.
Class 65, to be drawn " 31, 1860.

To be drawn in public under the sworn supervision of two Commissioners W. R. SIMMONS and J. M. PRENTISS, in the city of Savannah, Georgia.

Magnificent Scheme.

1	Prize of $60,000 is	60,000	Prize of	1 000 are	5 000
1	Prize of	20 000 is	20 000	10	"	500 are	5,00
1	"	10,000 is	10,000	2	"	400 are	800
1	"	5,000 is	5,000	2		300 are	600
1	"	4,000 is	4,000	2		200 are	400
1	"	3,000 is	3,000	50		150 are	7,500
1		2,000 is	2000	100	"	100 are	10,000
		1 560 is	1500	100	"	95 are	9 500
		1 100 is	1100	100	"	85 are	8,500

Approximation Prizes.

4 Prizes of	200	Approximating to	$60,000 are	$800
4	do	150	do	20 000 are	600
4	do	125	do	10,000 are	500
4	do	100	do	5 000 are	400
8	do	80	do	4,000 are	640
8	do	60	do	4 000 are	800
8	do	60	do	3 000 are	600
8	do	50	do	2.000 are	400
400	do	20	do	100 are	8,000
25,000		8	do		200,000
25,828 prizes amounting to					$366,040

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 380 prizes, similarly printed and encircled, in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 8 Prizes will be entitled to the 48 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 11,250 draws the $60,000 Prize those Tickets numbered 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11,252 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $20,000 Prize, those tickets number 548, 549, 551 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so recoding to the above scheme.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets	$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose your money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

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James Ayers,	Miss Ida Lipscomb,
R. H. Bayly,	" Martha E. Miller,
Miss Sallie Boose,	Call H. Martin,
" Mary Benton,	James Martin, 2
James H. Coly,	J. H. Preston,
John H. Cornelius,	Hamelton Perriman,
Mrs. Nancy Fishel,	George M. Sides,
Nancy E. Fry,	Mrs. Rose Smith,
Dr. Wilis Foy,	J. H. Stolty,
S. W. Gregory,	Miss Mary Sumers,
Miss Laura T. Guyer,	J. H. Teague,
Mordecea Houk,	Henry Weaver,
J. W. Harman,	Miss Maria Warner,
John Idol,	Char E. Warner,
John Keller,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1860.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mil Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just r... Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely Salem Drug Store.
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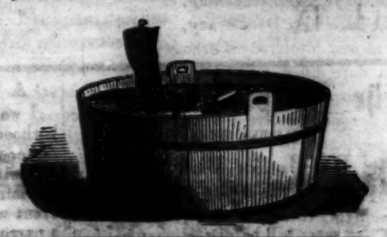

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Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.
Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

GENUINE MUSTANG LINIMENT at the Drug Store.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA just received at the Drug Store

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

PORT FOLIOS
IN Great Variety, at the
Bookstore.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

BIBLES.
A LARGE assortment at the
Bookstore.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
NEVER DEBILITATES.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dropsy, Sourness of the Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes. If two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of the attack.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS-CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have used the Pills and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The Family Cathartic Pill has with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed such as derangements of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, ends in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all inflammatory diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too tedious to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sold, also, by E. A. VOGLER & Co., Salem, N. C
April, 8. 15-2-1y

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE.
The Great Grand Discovery.
R. R. R.
(No. 2.)

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

DR. RADWAY & Co., have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful, nourishing power—which they have combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—that six of these pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that while the system is undergoing a thorough physicing, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fullness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegantly coated with gum—free from taste and will not gripe, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these pills once or twice per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramps and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus succled, with a sweet disposition.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

THEY CURE

Costiveness,	Indigestion,
Heart-burn,	Dyspepsia,
Biliousness,	Constipation,
Dropsy,	Headache,
Palpitation of Heart,	Congestion.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand. **Price 25 cents.**

Ask for Radway's Regulators, or Regulating Pills.

LIVER INVIGORATOR. CATHARTIC PILLS